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The Pinkerton family companies, buried under layers of business names, overlapping employees and addresses in more than a dozen states, have amassed at least 70,000 acres of farmland in Nebraska, the state's Department of Revenue said in a letter to Pinkerton Foundation Health, which is trying to claim a property tax exemption.

By Investigate Midwest

Who a day, who a lot. Subscribe to The Defender's Top News of the Day. It's free.

By Dimitry Kesselman, Pulitzer Prize Finalist

A glance at federal records shows the names of Nebraska farms listed as foreign-owned, though the records cannot be accessed and it's not clear how they're connected to the companies that own the land.

Willowbaska Farms, Merrick County Farms, Dixie Haven Ranch, Champion Valley Farms, Schneider Family Farms and many more are connected in numerous ways to Bill Gates, who has amassed the southeast corner and west-nearly in Wyoming.

In Nebraska's business records, they have one company. Each farm's office address leads to a single story brick building in the St. Louis suburbs, an office park housing a dentist, lawyers and, until recently, a Pentecostal investment group called Church Extension.

For years, AgCraft was owned by the Gates Foundation Farm Investment Board, a government-owned grain storage the Nebraska Department of Revenue (DOR) confirmed.

But in 2017, the Canadian board decided to offload a half-billion dollar chunk of its American farmland holdings — including all 22,000 acres of its Nebraska farms.

The buyer of these unassuming-sounding Nebraska farms wasn't publicly listed. Until now, the identities of the companies and the organization that hid them were figured to have remained political operations.

The buyer's name: Bill Gates.

Tangled web of Gates

The billionaire who co-founded Microsoft has, in the past six years, spent more than $13 million buying Nebraska farmland.

The Delaware Post Press analyzed five years of land sale data, between 2018 and 2022, originally gathered by a University of Nebraska-Lincoln College of Journalism and Mass Communications data journalism class.

It also found that the purchase of the Gates family companies, buried under layers of business names, overlapping employees and addresses in more than a dozen states, have amassed at least 70,000 acres of farmland in Nebraska, the state's Department of Revenue said in a letter to Pinkerton Foundation Health, which is trying to claim a property tax exemption.

Because 43 Nebraska counties have missing land data, the actual holdings could be much larger. The largest landowners are often unaware that one of the world's richest men owns the cornfield down the road.

Gates now owns around 25,000 acres of farmland in 13 counties in Nebraska after selling some land in recent years. He owns the largest chunk of land, about 8,500 acres, in Merrick County.

"I think if you ask on the street, who owns Mr. Edna Farms, nobody'd even know what it was," said Jim Pillen, Nebraska's governor. "I'm sure I'm not the people realize that he owns that much land in Merrick County."

Mr. Edna has a farm manager in Hall County, Tabbe said, and local people work for the farm and rent the ground. Some farmers worked as a crop adjuster for local farmers who rented Mr. Edna's land, and said that if they hadn't told Tbilisi that Gates bought the land, he wouldn't have known.

"I don't remember it showing up any bells or whistles or anything when I was signing anything," Tbilisi said.

The Nebraska Farm Bureau, through spokesperson Cassie Hoadley Hamrich, declined to comment on Gates' farmland ownership.

"This is an issue we really don't follow and isn't a priority for us," Hoadley Hamrich said in an email.

Gates' land ownership has been the source of much rumor, and some concern, in Nebraska, partly because of his connection to Microsoft, which has been buying up farmland and has been addressing issues such as public health, sustainability and climate change.

If Gates' land was given to a nonprofit — potentially making it exempt from property taxes — it would "enrich" Microsoft the countries involved, said Tom Brewer, a Republican state district county farmer. "I'll read countries in central and northern Nebraska, said in an email.

"It would force action from the Legislature to protect the counties," Brewer wrote.

But the farmland is one of 80 Gates financial investments, said the company that manages those investments, not part of the Gates Foundation's operations.

The investments that Cascade makes in Nebraska farmland are not connected with the agricultural or charitable operations of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation," a Cascade spokesperson said in an email.

Cascade Asset Management declined to answer further questions about its Nebraska farmland purchases and the structure of the affiliated limited liability companies (LLCs).

Gates himself recently published a book about his philanthropy, "How to Prevent the Next Pandemic."

"The decision to buy this land was made by people who help manage my money so that we get a return on charitable investments," Gates wrote in the book. "I'm not involved in the decision, and I don't know Nadh's product. That they like that it can be much invest in land and improve the productivity of the land. And it would have a good return."

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Buy. Borrow. Die.

Gates doesn't employ resident mere chiefs from his Nebraska farmland. He's also a big to borrow staggering sums of money.

Three days before Christmas 2021, Mr. Edna Farms filed paperwork with Dawson County, clearing the path to use a part of Gates' land as collateral. Gates' LLC then took out two loans against his Nebraska farmland.

The total of those loans: $700 million.

The obvious question: Why is Gates, who forbes deemed the world's richest man 18 different times between 1995 and 2017, using Nebraska farmland to take out a $700 million loan?

Using Bill Gates, Real Estate Collar Profit$$$ understand Gates' total average annual interest between 2013 and 2018 was $2.85 billion, with an average federal income tax rate of 16.4%. That income would have been taxed at a rate of around $467 million per year.

But inadvertently high or unfavorable the Gates Alliance can a strategy of borrowing against their assets — like land — if they want to avoid paying money.

Selling those same assets would generate taxable income, said Adam Thimmesch, a law professor of Nebraska College of Law professor specializing in business and tax law.

"If you can hold those assets until you die, all of that taxable gain goes away, so the ideal tax planning technique, if you're wealthy enough to be able to do it, is to invest in those appreciating assets," Thimmesch said.

If certain conditions are met, tax law allows someone to inherit the land and avoid paying taxes on the long-term appreciated value if they sell it, Thimmesch said.

In the meantime, ultra-rich Americans can borrow against their assets to fund their lifestyles or investments, Thimmesch said. Gates' loans are likely for something like farmland, the law professor said, because land doesn't rapidly depreciate.

"Rent on your death, your heirs can sell the property if they need to, to pay back the debt, and there's just no tax liability anymore," Thimmesch said. "It's a very appealing tax planning strategy for the wealthiest of the wealthy."

To use this so-called "buy-borrow-die" method, Gates would need to borrow against a farmland in his own name before he dies or be the sole owner of Mr. Edna Farms LLC.

This report takes hard hit work, and that's where I depend on readers like you.

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A screen shot over Gates' land in Antelope County, Nebraska. The Pinkertons own land in 13 Nebraska counties. Photo credit: Alex L. Kesselman for the Delaware Post Press.

The corporate structures and official ownership of Gates' various shell companies have never been publicly explained. It is impossible to know now if his land records for the Pinkertons or Mr. Thimmesch said.

Gates' professional decision to answer questions about the loan, and the management of Gates' investments beyond confirming that they are not connected to the activities of the Gates Foundation.

Below the surface

Gates' land ownership in Nebraska includes the valuable water beneath that land.

He has access through 111 working wells, which add to the value of the land for farmers and investors alike by providing crop irrigation.

Gaining access to groundwater is often a priority for potential farmland buyers. If you own land in Nebraska, you have the right to pump groundwater under the surface. Natural resource districts regulate how much water is used.

The Lower Platte South Natural Resources District (LPSNRD) is well aware of Gates; and that every one of those wells is not only permitted and has associated certified acres and probably does some annual reporting to the NRD as well," said Don Blankenau, a lawyer who provides water-related legal counsel to Nebraska NRDs.

Gaylen existing wells were transferred to Mr. Edna with the lump sum purchase of land in 2017, Blankenau said. Gates' LLC has since drilled new wells, he said.

"We don't treat Bill any differently than Dave Nelson or anybody else. They can have that land, but they don't own the water," said Dean Edson, director of the Nebraska Association of Resource Districts. "If they want to use the water, Bill Gates is gonna have to play under the rules."

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If you buy land in Nebraska without a well, there's no guarantee you local NRD will grant a permit to dig one. But if the land already has a well, the NRD has likely already certified its use. The Pinkertons' land, with 111 wells in place, can continue to use that water so long as it has not follows existing rules, Blankenau said.

The head-over the decades has done this, people are always concerned that somebody's gonna get out and buy a big tract of land in the Sandhills, and that's not the case with Bill Gates," he said.

That's nearly impossible, he said, because Nebraska has tight limitations on the transportation of groundwater, especially outside of state borders or on a commodity.

A researcher for Gates claims moving large quantities of groundwater would require or trucking operation would attract the attention of neighbors and the local NRD.

"If you select groundwater irrigation out of the ground, underwear a well engine rule is, you've got wide pipe, and you can move that of over the place. Same thing with land - one of my law partners," Blankenau said. "It's not like you can't move it. It's just more cumbersome. It's just more difficult."

In Hall County, Gates' operation has been greatly overstated by neighbors and county officials. And the actual farming of the land has barely changed.

But Gates' land buys still matter, said Tbilisi, chair of the Hall County board. The purchases of any large outside investor limit the opportunities for small farmers to break into the industry.

"It's going to create a lot of problems for future generations to get young people started," Tbilisi said. "It's very tough to compete with these guys that are coming here buying this land in cash."

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Pulitzer Prize Finalist Hooker Yang is journalist in the state program coach at the area. Read his "Who's Buying Nebraska?" series made possible by a grant from the Center for Rural Strategies and Grist.

The views and opinions expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of Children's Health Defense.

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